

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 28, 1863.

NO. 209.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

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Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

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COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

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August 8, 1860.

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Price—50 cts. per quire.
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Price—60 cts. per quire.
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.
Price—75 cts. per quire.
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Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be prepaid upon the condition that it be returned by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.
All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863—cf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
E. L. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.
C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Philip Swigert, Frankfort.
John M. Todd, Frankfort.
William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.
John N. Markham, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
James F. Tureman, Clerk, Frankfort.
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. C. Brent, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Pearce, Bendville.
2d Dist.—R. T. Ferree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Ford, Louisville.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—F. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Barksville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Winchester C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

*Note.—The new Auditor, Wm. T. SAMUELS, Esq., does not go into office until the first Monday in January, 1864, consequently we make no change in the Directory of that Department.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS
Being made at Cincinnati with Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.
And with the Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight, whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 A. M. and 2:05 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4:52 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) 11:28 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.
J. B. VAN DYKE,
Master of Trains.
May 4, 1863.

Kentucky Legislature.

The following is a list of members elected to the Legislature, as far as heard from, viz:

SENATE.

1st District—J. D. Landrum, Union.
2d District—W. T. Chiles, Union.
3d District—T. W. Hammond, Union.
4th District—N. R. Black, Union.
5th District—W. W. Gardner, Union.
6th District—B. H. Bristow, Union.
7th District—Wm. Anthony, Union.*
8th District—Henry D. McHenry, Union.*
9th District—John B. Bruner, Union.*
10th District—R. H. Field, Union.*
11th District—Wm. Sampson, Union.
12th District—Geo. Wright, Union.
13th District—J. R. Duncan, Union.
14th District—Wm. B. Read, No-men-or-money.*
15th District—O. T. Worthington, Union.*
16th District—Thos. T. Alexander, Union.*
17th District—M. P. Buster, Union.*
18th District—Geo. C. Riffe, Union.*
19th District—Ben. Spaulding, Union.*
20th District—John K. Goodloe, Union.*
21st District—W. C. Whitaker, Union.*
22d District—Asa P. Grover, No-men-or-money.*
23d District—John J. Landrum, Union.
24th District—John F. Fisk, Union.*
25th District—R. T. Baker, Union.*
26th District—Francis L. Cleveland, Union.*
27th District—Jas. E. Robinson, Union.*
28th District—John A. Prall, Union.*
29th District—Jas. H. G. Bush, Union.*
30th District—Wm. S. Bots, Union.*
31st District—M. P. Marshall, Union.*
32d District—Wm. C. Grier, Union.*
33d District—John Power, Union.*
34th District—Theo. T. Garrard, Union.*
35th District—Harrison Cockrell, Union.*
36th District—Milton J. Cook, Union.*
37th District—Gibson Mallory, Union.*
38th District—W. H. Grainger, Union.
Senators marked thus (*) held over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair—J. T. Bramlette, Union.
Allen—John J. Gatewood, Union.
Anderson—John L. Maginnis, Union.
Ballard—Thomas P. Hays, Union.
Bath—Dr. Joshua Barnes, Union.
Boone—W. H. Baker, No-men-or-money.
Bourbon—Richard H. Hanson, Union.
Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns, Union.
Boyle—Joshua F. Bell, Union.
Barren—W. W. Warring, Union.
Bracken—Wm. A. Pepper, Union.
Breathitt and Magoffin—T. B. Cardwell.
Breckinridge—Al. Allen, Union.
Butler and Edmonson—O. P. Johnson, Union.
Caldwell—Dr. John Whitnes, Union.
Calloway—Dr. John Campbell and Jacob Hawthorn, Union.
Carroll—W. M. Fisher, No-men-or-money.
Carter and Roan—Sebastian Elliott, Union.
Carter and Russell—John C. Bolin, Union.
Christian—E. A. Brown, Union.
City of Louisville—Messrs. Hugh Irvine, R. A. Hamilton, Thos. A. Marshall, and Jno. M. Delph—all Union.
Clarke—Dr. A. S. Allan, Union.
Clay and Owsley—A. J. Herd, Union.
Crittenden—J. L. Hill, Union.
Cumberland and Clinton—J. H. C. Sandidge, Union.
Davies—John S. McFarland, Union.
Eastell and Jackson—A. A. Curtis, Union.
Fayette—R. J. Spurr, Union.
Fleming—Dr. Wm. Bell, Union.
Franklin—H. M. Bedford, Union.
Floyd and Johnson—
Gallatin—Aaron Gregg, Union.
Garrard—John K. Faulkner, Union.
Grant—E. H. Smith, Union.
Graves—Ed. W. Smith, Union.
Grayson—Caleb Stinson, Union.
Green—John C. Carlile, Union.
Greeneup—Edward F. Dulin, Union.
Hancock—T. R. Taylor, Union.
Hardin—Sam. B. Thomas, Union.
Harlan and Perry—Hiram S. Powell, Union.
Hart—George T. Wood, Union.
Harrison—A. H. Ward, Union.
Henderson—Wm. R. Kinney, Union.
Henry—J. Pres. Sparks, Union.
Hickman and Fulton—F. M. Ray.
Hopkins and Webster—Bradford L. Porter, Union.
Jefferson—Wm. M. Allen, Union.
Jessamine—Geo. S. Shanklin, Union.
Kenton—M. M. Benton and J. C. Sayre, Union.
Knox—James W. Davis, Union.
Larue—N. A. Rapier, Union.
Laurel and Rockcastle—Wm. A. Brooks, Union.
Letcher and Pike—Alex. E. Adams, Union.
Lewis—Perry S. Layton, Union.
Lincoln—Thos. W. Varnon, Union.
Livingston and Lyon—Thos. Lindley, Union.
Logan—Dr. J. R. Bailey, Union.
Madison—Wm. L. Neal, Union.
Marion—Jno. R. Thomas, Union.
Masson—H. Taylor and L. S. Luttrell, Union.
Marshall—
McCracken—T. J. Burchett, Union.
McLean—Isaac Calhoun, Union.
Meade—Dr. Thos. W. Owings, Union.
Mercer—Elijah Gabbert, Union.
Metcalfe—C. C. Harvey, Union.
Montgomery and Powell—John T. Clarke, Union.
Monroe—Hiram Hagan, Union.
Morgan and Wolfe—
Muhlenberg—E. R. Weir, Union.
Nelson—Wm. Elliott, Union.
Nicholas—John W. Campbell, Union.
Ohio—W. H. Miller, Union.
Oldham—Samuel E. DeHaven, Union.
Owen—Dr. J. B. English, Union.
Pendleton—James Wilson, Union.
Pulaski—M. E. Ingram, Union.
Scott—Dr. Stephen F. Gano, Union.
Shelby—Henry Bohannon, Union.
Simpson—J. F. Lauck, Union.
Spencer—Dr. Milton McGrew, Union.
Taylor—Jos. H. Chandler, Union.
Todd—J. H. Lowry, Union.
Trigg—Samuel Larkins, Union.
Trimble—Evan M. Garriott, No-men-or-money.
Union—Jas. T. Pierson, Union.
Warren—Pierce Butler Hawkins, Union.
Washington—R. J. Browne, Union.
Wayne—H. W. Tuttle, Union.
Whitley—M. E. White, Union.
Woodford—H. C. McLeod, Union.

*No certificates received at the Secretary of State's Office in any of the counties marked with the asterisk.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, CINCINNATI.

SESSION OF 1863-'64.

THE regular Course of Instruction in this Institution will open on MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, and continue four months. Clinical Lectures will be delivered during the month of October.

FACULTY.

L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
GEO. C. BLACKMAN, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
W. W. DAWSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
M. B. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES GRAHAM, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
NELSON S. FLEE, A. M., L. L. B., Professor of Chemistry.
CHARLES KEARNS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.

Professor's Tickets \$50 00
Matriculation Ticket, (payable once), 5 00
Dissecting Ticket, 5 00
Commercial Hospital Ticket, 5 00
St. Johns Hospital Ticket, 5 00
Graduation Fee, 25 00

Students have the privilege of taking any number of tickets that may suit their purposes. Boarding can be obtained at \$2 50 to \$3 00 per week. Students will be aided in procuring boardings, by applying at the College, on the south side of Sixth street, between Vine and Race streets.
Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.
L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Dean,
South East corner Sixth and Race streets.
Sept. 2, 1863-1m.

Louisville and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except East droves, Race Course, Brownboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all intermediate stations.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.
SAMUEL OILL,
Superintendent.
April 6, 1863.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

W. L. WILSON, H. ROUSTON & CO.,

WILL prosecute and collect all classes of valid claims against the Government of the United States.

Special attention will be given to the collection of claims founded upon Quartermasters' vouchers, and memorandum receipts, and claims arising from the destruction of private property by the armies of the United States.

One of the firm will reside in Washington, for the special purpose of prosecuting the class of claims which will require attention at that place. Our long experience in the army has made us familiar with the business in which we have embarked, and we solicit correspondence, believing that we can be of much service to those who will entrust the collection of claims to us.

OFFICE—Opposite the Court House, two doors from Telford & Barclay's Bank, Lexington, Ky.

WILSON, ROUSTON & CO.

His Excellency, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor.
John W. Fennell, Adjutant General Kentucky.
Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, Mayagville, Ky.
Hon. J. Walker, Esq., Richmond, Ky.
Hon. R. Apperson, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Capt. A. A. Curtis, A. Q. M., Irvine, Ky.
May 8, 1863.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charges for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patrons solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godey's.
LEWIS & SONS.
Frankfort, July 4, 1862-1f.

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of staying at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.

P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintending care.
Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1863-May 14-1f.

POLK & BUCKLEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

POLK and R. H. Buckley having formed a partnership, will practice in the counties of Scott, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Bourbon, Harrison, Owen and Grant, and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort.

Jan. 1862.

COLORING.

GERMANY can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Mustaches or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Compy,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

J. WARNER, DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capital of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 15th, 1863-1f.

\$50. AGENTS WANTED. \$150.

LIBERAL inducements to Canvassers for the sale of the CELEBRATED COTTAGE \$12 SEWING MACHINE.

I wish to engage an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to travel and introduce my New, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine. This Machine possesses more than ordinary merit, is just patented with valuable improvements, and acknowledged to be unsurpassed for general utility. A limited number of responsible Agents are wanted to solicit orders, to whom a salary of from

\$50 To \$150 Per Month and Expenses will be paid. For conditions and full particulars address, with stamp for return postage,

L. MALCOM,
Box 2,783, Boston, Mass.

August 19, 1863-w3m.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 23, 1860-1f.

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

JAMES SPEED..... WM. F. BARRETT.

SPEED & BARRETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SARR, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.

[Jan. 17, '62-ly]

J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1867-1f.

[From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 26.]

Mr. Gen. Rosecrans and his staff arrived here Saturday evening at about 10 o'clock, the train having been delayed by a trifling accident. His rooms had been engaged at the Galt House by his friends, and hundreds of our best and most patriotic citizens thronged there to see him and to bid him welcome.

We never saw the noble old veteran and victor in finer health than he enjoys now. And he is calm, confident, and most cheerful. He knows that he has left the Army of the Cumberland in good hands, and he evidently awaits the investigation if any is intended, of his own conduct without the shadow of apprehension. From full conversations with the officers of his staff, we know that all the extraordinary and startling charges, telegraphed as having been made or intimated or suggested in the Washington Chronicle, supposed by some to be an organ of the Administration, are as false as any falsehood that ever emanated from the tongue of Satan. The Administration will never officially make one of those charges against him. Why such infamous and malignant calumnies were allowed to come over the wires, whilst the most important truths are daily and nightly smothered by the Government as contraband, is something that we cannot understand. But "Time makes all things even."

We hear and believe, that the President of the United States, since the battle of Chickamauga, has written to Gen. Rosecrans, expressing entire approbation of all he had done. In closing these brief remarks, we take great pleasure in giving General Order No. 242, issued by Gen. Rosecrans, on his leaving the Army of the Cumberland. It is characteristic of him, and we could not give it higher praise. Patriotism never spoke in a nobler tone:

HEAD Q'RS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, October 19, 1863.
General Order, No. 242.

The General Commanding announces to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland that he leaves them, under orders from the President.

Major General Geo. H. Thomas, in compliance with orders, will assume command of this Army and Department. The chiefs of all the staff departments will report to him for orders. In taking leave of you, his brothers in arms, officers and soldiers, he congratulates you that your new commander comes to you not as he did, a stranger. General Thomas has been identified with this army from its first organization. He has led you often in battle. To his known prudence, dauntless courage, and true patriotism you may look with confidence that, under God, he will lead you to victory.

The General commanding doubts not that you will be as true to yourselves and your country in the future as you have been in the past. To the division and brigade commanders he tenders his cordial thanks for their valuable aid and hearty co-operation in all he has undertaken. To the chiefs of the staff departments and their subordinates, whom he leaves behind, he owes a debt of gratitude for their fidelity and untiring devotion to duty.

Companions in arms, officers and soldiers, farewell, and may God bless you!
W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen.
Official: C. GODDARD, A. A. G.

[From the Manchester Examiner, October 7.]
A Rebel Private—A British Ship Fired Into.

Some additional particulars have been received with reference to the stoppage of the ship Hahnemann, on her way to Bombay, by a Confederate privateer already mentioned. On the 1st of July, in latitude 25 deg., 25 min., South, and longitude 32 deg., 48 min., West, while in company with two Dutch barks—one named the *Bulgerstyn*, the other name unknown—they perceived a large brig bearing down upon them with all sail. She passed the two Dutch ships, exchanged signals with them and then shaped her course for the Hahnemann, who was then on the port tack, and heading to S. S. W., with the wind S. E. The brig then fired a blank gun, and the British colors were immediately hoisted on the Hahnemann, who still kept on her course. The American now fired a shot, which, fortunately fell astern; afterward, another shot dropped just ahead. The Hahnemann then lay to, and the bark rapidly gained upon her, and while she was hauling up her mainsail, the privateer again fired—this time, two shot guns—and one of which very nearly reached the Hahnemann, falling in a line with the foremast, and the other passed over the poop, close by the Captain and mate. The Hahnemann was immediately brought to, and waited the approach of the unwelcome stranger. When she was within about 400 yards, a boat was lowered, manned by an officer and four men, heavily armed, three of whom boarded the Hahnemann, and demanded her papers. The officer was remonstrated with by the Captain as to his mode of procedure, who replied that it he was sure she was a Federal ship, they would have sunk her rather than let her escape. The ship's papers were strictly scrutinized, with which the officer expressed himself satisfied. The officer, upon inquiry, said his ship was the *Tuscaloosa*, Captain Low, and had run the blockade of Charleston after the defeat of the iron-clads, and had been fifty days out, she had not captured any vessels in that time, although several had been boarded by her. The officer, Mr. St. Clair, a native of Virginia, then left the ship, together with his men, and the Hahnemann proceeded on her way.

Whose Father was He!

After the battle of Gettysburg, a Union soldier was found in a secluded spot on the field, where, wounded he had laid himself down to die. In his hands tightly clasped, was an ambrotype containing the portraits of three small children, and upon this picture his eyes, set in death, rested. The last object upon which the dying father looked was the image of his children, and as he silently gazed upon them his soul passed away. How touching! How solemn! What pen can describe the emotions of this patriot father as he gazed upon these children, so soon to be made orphans! Wounded and alone, the din of battle still sounding in his ear, he lies down to die. His last thoughts and prayers are for his family. He has finished his work on earth; his last battle had been fought; he had freely given his life to his country; and now, while his life's blood is ebbing, he clasps in his hands the image of his children, and, commending them to the God of the fatherless, rests his last lingering look upon them.

When, after, the battle, the dead were being buried this soldier was thus found. The ambrotype was taken from his embrace, and has since been sent to this city for recognition. Nothing else was found upon his person by which he might be identified. His grave has been marked, however, so that if by any means this ambrotype will lead to his recognition he may be disinterred. This picture is now in the possession of Dr. Bourne, No. 1, 104 Spring Garden street, of this city, who can be called upon or addressed in reference to it. The children, two boys and a girl, are, apparently, nine, seven and five years of age, the boys being respectively the oldest and youngest of the three. The youngest boy is sitting in a high chair, and on each side of him are his brother and sister. The oldest boy's jacket is made from the same material as his sister's dress. These are the

most prominent features of the group. It is earnestly desired that all the papers in the country will draw attention to the discovery of this picture and its attendant circumstances, so that, if possible, the family of the dead hero may come into possession of it. Of what inestimable value will it be to these children, proving, as it does, that the last thoughts of their dying father were for them and them only.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR VIRGINIA.

The United States District Court for Virginia, Judge Underwood presiding, resumed its session at Alexandria Wednesday. A letter says:

"Several decrees will probably be pronounced in the course of the week under the confiscation law, upon which Judge Underwood is understood to put a different construction from that adopted in other districts. He holds that, under the Constitution, and the laws of the last Congress, not merely the life estate, but the fee simple, of real property is forfeited by treason. He considers that the joint resolution explanatory of the confiscation law was not intended to put the life estate construction upon this provision, with reference to which two opinions obtain, to the courts. Judge Underwood is confirmed in this view by high authority."

Artemus Ward en Route to California.

Artemus lectured in Philadelphia last week. The following are a few of his hits:

I do not come here for the purpose of instructing any body. I shall not ignore the little people, little boys, or little girls. I like little girls; I like big girls just as well. I do not desire you to regard these prefatory remarks as at all apologetic. I was never embarrassed but once in life; the circumstance is a profound secret; I know it will go no farther, there are so many ladies present. It is said the rolling stone gathers no moss. I don't see what good that would do the rolling stone. I don't see what the rolling stone wants to gather moss for. As for rising with the lark, I prefer to rise with gold. Some people say that rocks are like stones. For my part I prefer to be rocked to sleep than to be stoned to death. I intend to go to California by way of the sea; I should like to go by way of the Mississippi, because the way is free! [Immense applause.]

At the close of one of my bursts of eloquence, one gentleman was observed to leave the hall; he was very much moved. Eloquence is like gingerbread; you only want one hunk of it at a time. Those people who deride the present era would have derided Noah and his ark, although he offered them dead-head tickets. I don't know much about him, except that he resides in Utah and is rather married; he has a mother-in-law, which is a good thing to have. I might have lectured to you upon astronomy, and mentioned the stars, among which the most prominent is the Southern cross, which is a mulatto. Instead of lecturing on physical culture, I thought of England for a lecture. I think England deserves a lecture. I thought of music. I'd give my best head of hair—and it's a good head of hair—although, as the soldier said to his lady-love, it's hard to part—[great applause]—to write well on that.

A young and very unmarried lady whom I once knew, of about fifty-two summers or somewhere about there, used to sing, "My heart is throbbing." I might have lectured on Africa. There are no rioters there, and there is a general disposition to see the draft in force. You will permit me to say a few words about people who put on airs. I reverse Bunker Hill, and sometimes when I am in Boston I stop at the *Revere House*. I own a farm in the State of Maine. I should like to sell it. I have a grandmother—two grandmothers—and I love them. Indeed, we ought to like our relations—not, indeed, our foreign relations, except Russia. You remember the remark of a New Jersey magistrate, about four o'clock one afternoon, "I am glad because corpus is suspended at last. The old—ought to have been hung years ago."

There is one good thing in speaking on so many good topics in so short a space of time, you don't dwell long on any of them. Like the yellow fever, it don't detain you long. Ambition is a very good thing in its way; Alexander wept, as you, no doubt, have been informed, because he had no more worlds to conquer, and if he were alive now, no doubt he would weep again and be appointed to a brigadiership. Poetry never occurred to me as a subject for a lecture. If some of our newspaper rhymers had been hanged, their *lays* might be of more profit to the market. There were two new subjects which I intended to grapple with; but able minds do not grapple in my family. Those two subjects are Slavery and Temperance. Will you listen to me for four hours on Slavery and Temperance? I might lecture on Love, Courtship, Matrimony, &c. There are unpleasant marriages, and there will be as long as unpleasant people continue to get married. In all marriages there are squalls. Of course, in all marriages you must look out for squalls. [Great laughter.] To me absurd people are most refreshing. Among these is the old maid who objected to a mansion because it had not a bow window in it. The laugh comes in, ladies and gentlemen, at the word bow. I am reliably informed that Boston has most beautiful statuary. I know it from what I saw in Rome—I allude to Rome on the Pennsylvania Railroad, where they stop every ten minutes for refreshment. Now, with your permission, we will talk about the restoration of the Union. I have some convictions on the subject, obtained in the midst of a checkered career. I don't exactly know what a checkered career is, but I use the phrase because it sounds well. Those men who would pull the Union clock to pieces will fail, and find their endeavors shattered beneath the lightning stroke of the popular will. Ladies and gentlemen, I expect to lecture in San Francisco, California, about four weeks from to-day. Tickets admitting to this lecture will admit to that free of expense.

A Constitutional Government for Russia.

A new and important era is about to dawn upon Russia, namely, a change in her form of Government. Emperor Alexander, in a recent speech delivered before the Diet of Finland, a Grand Duchy of Russia, shadows forth such a change, and professes himself desirous of establishing liberal institutions throughout his empire. And first, he proposes to develop liberal principles of government in Finland, granting to its inhabitants more extended privileges in reference to the assessment of taxes and the making of motions, reserving to himself only the right to take the initiative in all questions concerning changes in the fundamental law. The Emperor closes his speech, so full of

earnest desire for the continued prosperity of the States of his empire, with these suggestive words:

"It belongs to you, representatives of the Grand Duchy, to prove by the dignity, moderation and calmness of your discussions, that in the hands of a wise people, and one who are determined to labor in concert with their sovereign, and in a practical spirit, for the development of their prosperity, liberal institutions, far from being a danger, become a guaranty of order and prosperity."

It will thus be seen that Alexander intends to confer a constitutional form of Government upon all the States of the Empire, for he would not certainly pay such a tribute to liberal institutions as this speech contains, unless he contemplated the adoption of them. In fact, in his correspondence with the Western Powers in reference to Poland, he has promised to it a representative constitution, which he will undoubtedly establish as soon as the present rebellion shall have been quelled. Moreover, it is said that the Emperor has in readiness to issue, a proclamation establishing nine Provincial Diets throughout Russia, all to be subordinate to a Central Chamber of Representatives of the Empire. Such a proclamation will be the initiatory toward giving to the Russians a Constitutional Monarchy, and by such a course Alexander will make for himself a greater name than even that of Peter the Great, for Russia, under the powerful influence of free institutions, will become a greater and nobler Government than ever the mind of despotism imagined. Surely, liberty is becoming and unconquerable power in all nations, and he is the wise ruler who regards it.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A SPY.—During last summer, a man named Sterling King was arrested at Cincinnati and sentenced to six months' labor on the fortifications for a grievous offense in the military service, for which he was convicted and sentenced. Before the sentence was put into execution, from certain disclosures which were developed, King was retained in prison as a spy.

The evidence against him, the Enquirer says, accumulated, and it became positively certain that the authorities had in custody a dangerous person, one who had for a series of months prowled around the camps and all the military stations and headquarters at Cincinnati and elsewhere. About five weeks since, by the aid of a rope, King and Col. Patten, a Confederate officer, made their escape from McLean Barracks, in Cincinnati, by descending from an upper-story window. The escape was regarded as a misfortune, and immediate steps were taken to recapture the pair. On Saturday, Colonel Patten was captured in the interior of Kentucky, and taken back to Cincinnati and lodged in prison.

On Monday, the Marshal was informed that King was seen riding down Central Avenue with a lady in a buggy. Believing that King was still in Cincinnati, Reaney procured from Porter one of King's photographic *carte de visites*, and had a dozen copies immediately taken. These were placed in the hands of his officers throughout the city and a close watch was kept up day and night for King. Wednesday evening two of the detectives discovered their game walking down Vine street, near Seventh, attentively reading a newspaper. One of the detectives advanced and saluted the well-dressed gentleman with, "How do you do, Mr. King?"

King—"Sir, you are mistaken; that is not my name?"

Detective—(Producing one of the photograph cards) "Then this picture of you presents a very striking similarity with your looks."

King started back, and discovering that he was caught, accompanied the officers to Marshal Reaney's office, when he was searched and found to have in his possession a pair of handsome pistols, considerable Confederate money, and an English passport, under an assumed name. Other papers were found on him, the nature of which it would be improper at this time to make known to the public. They will undoubtedly prove valuable to the Government.

The prisoner was taken before Generals Cox and McLean, and refused to give any satisfactory account of himself. He was then taken to McLean Barracks and put in irons. This is one of the most important arrests that has been made in Cincinnati for some time.

THE SERVICE OF THE MOISTURE IN THE AIR.

One of the most curious and interesting of the recent discoveries of science is, that it is to the presence of a very small proportion of watery vapor in our atmosphere—less than one half of one per cent.—that much of the beneficent effect of the heat is due. The rays of heat sent forth from the earth after it has been warmed by the sun would soon be lost in space, but for the wonderful absorptive properties of these molecules of aqueous vapor, which act with many thousand times the power of the atoms of oxygen and nitrogen of which the air is composed. By this means the heat, instead of being transmitted into infinitude as fast as produced, is stopped or dammed up, and held back on its rapid course, to furnish the necessary conditions of life and growth. Let this moisture be taken from the air but for a single summer night, and the sun would rise next morning upon a "world held fast in the iron grip of frost." But the power of absorption and of radiation in the same body are always equal, so that at length it is poured forth into space; else our atmosphere would become a vast reservoir of fire, and all organic life be burned up.

In one of the border counties of Missouri, Jason Locke, a boy of fifteen, aided by his mother, is said to have killed two guerrillas attempting to enter the house. They are Locke and dam No. 1.

A new member rose to make his first speech, and in his embarrassment, began to scratch his head. "Well, really," exclaimed Sheridan, "he's got something in his head, after all."

Runaway Negroes.

AN AWAY from the undersigned, on or about the middle of March, 1863, and the last of February, 1863, the following NEGROES, to-wit: One negro boy, named IKE, calls himself "Ike Knights." Said boy is about 21 years of age, of copper color, about 5 feet 3 inches in height, weighs about 130 pounds, very sprightly and quick spoken, with very large eyes, commonly called pop eyes. One negro man named SAM, calls himself "Sam Dickerson." Said boy is about 30 years old, of a copper color, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very heavy set, and weighs about 180 pounds, said boy is very quiet in his manner.

I will give the reward authorized by law for the apprehension and delivery of said boys to me at my house, in Shelby county, near the town of Consolation, or their delivery and confinement in the jail of Franklin county. I will give a reward of \$50 for the apprehending and confinement of each in the county jail of any county in Kentucky, outside of the counties of Franklin, Henry, Shelby, Owen, Anderson, or Jefferson.

JAS. FULTON,
Adm'r of J. A. Saca, deceased.
Oct. 2, 1863—1m.
*Lon. Journal copy weekly to amount of \$4, and send bill to this office.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at
Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.
I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.
K. P. PEPPER.
Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863—4t.

United States Five Twenties Loan.

I WILL furnish United States 5 per cent. bonds in sums ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars at par.

Apply to me at Farmers Bank.
J. B. TEMPLE.
Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863—4t.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....H. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Offices in MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Sept. 14, 1863—by.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. G. Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to.

Apply to
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863—wtwly.

The First Of The Season!!

JOHN T. GRAY.....JAS. M. SAFFELL.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of
Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins;
Plain and Figured Merino;
Plain and Figured All
Wool Delaines;

And a large variety of other dress goods.

Bleached and Brown Cottons;
White Goods; of every description;
Plaid Cottons; Janses & Linings; Cloths; Cassimeres;
and Vestings; Hats; Caps; Ladies Shoes;
Queensware; Glassware;

And in fact everything usually kept in a staple and fancy dry goods house.

We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the times. We would call the special attention of our customers to our stock of

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS,

DOOR MATTS,
&c., &c., &c.

Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of goods, of every kind, and we do not intend to be undersold by any retail house in this or any other market. Call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our goods to any and every one.

GRAY & SAFFELL.
P. S. We are receiving seasonable goods every week.
Sept. 11, 1863—4t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in Versailles, (that being County Court day,) Twenty-six Likely Negroes,

men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1 cooks. The men are all good farm hands.

J. W. COMBS,
Sheriff Woodford County.
September 11, 1863—tds.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IS CONDUCTED by an able and complete faculty, and is always open for the reception of visitors or pupils, being in perpetual session.

Full particulars sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Address
THOS. J. BRYANT.

August 12, 1863—3m.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S
WHOLESALE COLUMN!
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE

Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TODAY!

We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

SILKS & DRESS GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE

We have the largest Stock of

RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS

IN

CINCINNATI,

Which we offer to Merchants at

LOW PRICES!

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

FRENCH MERINOS,
MAGENTA MERINOS,
AZULINE MERINOS,
COBURGS,
MODE ALPACAS,
BLACK ALPACAS,

POIL DE CHEVRES,
WOOLEN PLAIDS,
FRENCH REPPS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
PLAIN EMPRESS CLOTHS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

COR. FIFTH AND VINE.

We have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

TEN THOUSAND

SHAWLS,

AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVLEIT SQUARE SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT DRAB SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT LONG SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT MOURNING SHAWLS,
MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,
MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS,
NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,
RICH PLAID SHAWLS,
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE.

6,000

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BRUNNEN'S SKIRTS,
WASHINGTON SKIRTS,
ENGLISH SKIRTS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

BLEACHED

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

AT

WHOLESALE

Portsmouth B., Portsmouth P.,
Attawapung XX., Greene, White Rock,
Rhode Island, Red Bank 7-8
and 4-4 Hudson.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

American Crash

AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,

AT LOW PRICES.

Russia Crash

BY THE BALE.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

TABLE LINENS,

AT WHOLESALE.

7-4 Bleached Damask, 7-5 Snow Drop,
8-4 Bleached Damask, 8-4 Snow Drop, Damask
Towels, Bordered Towels.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

EMBROIDERIES,

AT WHOLESALE.

We have a superb Stock of

EMBROIDERED

GOLLARS AND SETS,

MALTESE LACE COLLARS,
LACE SLEEVES,
LACE SETS,
EDGINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO
Sept. 26, 1863.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 28, 1863.

DAILY COMMONWEALTH

FOR THE

SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The Commonwealth will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Besides reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the Commonwealth will furnish a summary of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, war, political and miscellaneous.

The important subjects which will claim the attention of the General Assembly are of vital importance to all the citizens of the State of Kentucky, and we shall hope to receive a large list of subscribers to our Daily paper.

The DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1.50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is published at \$4 per year. The Session Daily will be sent to all the Tri-Weekly subscribers, with 50 cents additional charge. Any person procuring us five subscribers to the Tri-Weekly, and forwarding us the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2.00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Remittances may be made by mail at the risk of the publisher.

Oct. 25th, 1863.

Governor Seymour has issued a proclamation, urging upon the citizens of New York to aid in recruiting volunteers, under the recent call of the President. In the appeal which he makes to the people he, with great truth, says:

In this emergency it is the duty of all the citizens to listen to the appeal put forth by the President, and to give efficient and cheerful aid in filling up the thinned ranks of our armies. It is due to our brethren on the field, who have battled so heroically for the flag of our country, the Union of the States, and to uphold the Constitution, that prompt and voluntary assistance should be sent to them in this moment of their peril. They went forth in the full confidence that they would at all times receive from their fellow-citizens at home a generous and efficient support. Every emotion of pride and patriotism should impel us to give this by voluntary and cheerful contributions of men and money, and not by a forced conscription or coercive action on the part of the Government.

Every conservative throughout the land will thank Gov. S. for these timely words of encouragement. Every effort should be made by the loyal States to fill up our army. The military operations of the Government are delayed and hindered by the want of adequate military power, and are threatened with serious disasters. Prompt action is needed. Halleck has succeeded in placing our armies in such positions that neither can aid the other by diversion, or strategy, or direct and speedy reinforcements, and the only safety is in making each army large enough to meet any force which it is in the power of the rebels to bring against it.

If we meet with a disaster in the centre, although the disaster may not prove fatal—no disaster can be—it may protract the war. To meet all contingencies, let every loyal official and private citizen, lend their whole influence and aid to the raising of men. The more men we get, the sooner the war will be ended and peace restored.

The Cincinnati Times, in commenting upon a recent article of ours on the subject of enlisting negro troops in Kentucky, says: The plan of Secretary Stanton, as we understand it, is this: he will establish recruiting offices in the Border States, and offer to slaveholders \$300 for each able-bodied negro who will enlist in the army; the slave to be made free at the expiration of his term of service. If any man can seriously object to this, we should be glad to know upon what grounds.

Several serious objections are made to the enlistment of negro troops:

1. It is inhuman to entice or force a negro to fight for another man's Government. The reason urged by many in the Northern States that it only gives the lives of white men, is not only dishonorable, but inhuman. No slaveholder would ever place his slave between himself and danger.
2. The plan proposes to consult the slave, and not the owner.
3. It would leave in the slave States a large free negro population, which, no one knows better than a Cincinnati editor, is the meanest population on the globe. This population would be a nuisance that the people of Kentucky would expel it from the State.
4. The Federal Government has no right or authority to go into the slave trade—it

pledge to pay \$300, or any other sum would not be binding. The Abolition party if they ever got control of the Government, would repudiate it, while any other party, would be afraid to tax the people of the North to pay for the slaves.

5. The enlistment of negro troops retards the enlistment of white soldiers. Up to the time when the negro policy was commenced, we had no difficulty in getting volunteers, the whole nation was united in a cordial support of the war. As soon, however, as Abolition counsels prevailed, volunteering stopped the conscript law became a necessity—the people were divided, the energies of the loyal masses neutralized and paralyzed by divisions and dissensions.

6. The whole army, except here and there, in the case of some political General, or ambitious Colonel, abhors the whole policy—view the whole enterprise with disgust—army correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding.

7. As for Kentucky, she is unanimous against it, and, so far as she is concerned, while she is a loyal State, she will maintain her own just and constitutional rights. We have, thank God, a Governor who understands Kentucky's duty and her rights, and has the firmness and courage to perform the one, and defend and guard the other. He will lead the people in the path of duty; but, while he and they will be zealous in the cheerful discharge of all their duty to the Government, it does not necessarily follow that he and they should quietly submit to having the State Constitution and laws trampled under foot, to gratify a fanatical Abolition demand. Again we repeat that we are unconditionally for the Union, and, being so, we shall speak candidly concerning matters of public policy which concern, not only Kentucky, but the great cause of the Union to which the people of Kentucky are so thoroughly and unalterably attached. We rejoice that the authorities have given official assurances that no scheme is on hand to enlist negro troops in Kentucky. We hope that it will not be done any where. The witty part of the Times' article we pass by with the single remark that the sentiments of the Commonwealth, reflect the sentiments of the loyal people of Kentucky, and conform to the principles of the inaugural address of our Governor, which has been so universally endorsed and applauded by all loyal men everywhere.

The Cincinnati Times cannot understand how we can be unconditionally for the Union, and at the same time, oppose the enlistment of slaves in Kentucky. We have no difficulty on the subject. We have from the start occupied this position. It is the position of the loyal men of Kentucky. The only party in the State who secretly rejoice at the scheme is the Secession party. The rumor that slaves would be enlisted as soldiers, in this State, gave the Secessionists as much satisfaction as it could the most radical Abolitionist.

The Commonwealth has always given a proper support to the constitutional authorities. We have advocated, and still advocate the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed. The last man and the last dollar, we say, should be given, if needed, to save the Government. If money is needed, let all the resources of the Nation be freely given—if more men, let every adult, capable of bearing arms, be freely offered—if blood is required, let rivers of blood flow, before we surrender our Government, our liberties, and our property to that destruction which the success of the rebellion would surely bring. Occupying this position we shall ever in a becoming manner, oppose the wicked and mischievous negro policy of the Radicals.

RANK OF MAJOR GENERALS.—The prevalent notion touching the rank of the Major Generals in Tennessee is erroneous. Major General Grant is the senior officer in command, taking rank from date of 16th February, 1862; Major General Burnside next in rank, his commission dating March 18, 1862; Major General Rosecrans next, taking rank from commission, dated March 21, 1862. Major General G. H. Thomas' commission is dated April 25, 1862; Major General Hooker's May 5, 1862, and Major General Sherman's, we think, in November, 1862. It is evident, therefore, that Hooker's or Sherman's rank were not elements which affected General Rosecrans.

President Lincoln is entitled to, and will receive, the thanks of every truly loyal man in the Nation for the wise and firm manner in which he has disposed of the Missouri troubles. He has refused to accede to the impudent demands of the Radicals. He sustains Schofield and Governor Gamble. All parties acquiesce in the action of the President except the Radicals. They are never satisfied. They went to Washington, received a patient and respectful hearing; but, because the President would not do as they wished, they impudently appeal to the country. Mr. Drake, their organ, has published a response to the President, the tone and drift of which, is insulting to that distinguished official, and violative of all rules of propriety. They should have been satisfied with the action of the President—at least not resorted to the publication of such a document as has emanated from Drake, the only effect of which will be to bring contempt upon the President. The conduct of this committee's organ is indecent, impudent, and improper, and furnishes a signal proof of the recklessness and fanaticism of that class who are bent upon carrying out their schemes at any risk of the peace and quiet of the country.

This habit of delegations, who go to Washington to dictate to the President and manifest their dissatisfaction and ill-will because

they fail to convince him, should meet with, as it deserves, the condemnation of every citizen. This rule or ruin party are no better than rebels, and the country should not listen to what Governor Gamble has, with great truth, characterized as monstrous and wholesale falsehoods.

THE COLUMBIA RAID.—The Louisville Journal, of October 27th, says, the pleasant country town of Adair has been cursed by two recent visits from guerrilla bands. The first was by about 52 men, on Saturday week, under the notorious Dillsbury, and the second on Monday last, when 250 to 300 repeated the visit under Hamilton, Champ Ferguson R. H. Philpott, and Dillsbury. On both occasions, as soon as they entered the town, they commenced the indiscriminate robbery of every one in the streets, taking watches, money, and valuables, with pistols presented in unpleasant proximity to their victims' heads. They were no respecters of persons; negroes were assailed with as much sang froid as Nat. Gaither, Esq., the son-in-law and Secretary of State of Gov. Beriah Magoffin, who lost a valuable watch. The utter recklessness of these scoundrels may be appreciated when we are told by citizens that Champ Ferguson, a murder-spotted fiend, was the best-behaved of the gang. They broke open the safe of Messrs. Suddarth & Alexander, set the office on fire, burned the records of the Clinton County and Circuit Courts, which had been brought there for safety, took away several negroes, all of whom, but two or three, managed to elude the vigilance of their captor and returned to their homes. They seized three wagons filled with goods from this city, and drove them off, stripped the town of all the store-goods, and wantonly broke up the furniture.

Governor Bramlette's extensive law-library, with his private papers and letters, was taken off and scattered all along the road for two miles out of the town. As they were departing, when they reached the municipal boundary, they halted, turned round, and, with mingled humor and triumph, gave three cheers for Governor Bramlette and no more men or money! As they passed out they robbed two stores in Cumberland county, and seized a large number of horses, and in Adair county they even stripped the rings from the fingers of young ladies. They left in the direction of Overton county, across the border, and a large number of this gang of desperadoes were citizen rogues, improvised as robbers for the occasion, and on a thieving excursion from Tennessee. We think, from all the information we have gained, that this raid on Columbia was the most aggravated, wanton, and cruel of any that has been attempted in our State.

DOUBLE MURDER.—A party of gentlemen from Cincinnati, who have just returned from a fishing excursion in Indiana, state that on Monday last, in the town of Shoals, on White River, in Indiana, a difficulty occurred between a white man and a negro, the latter literally cutting the white man to pieces. The quarrel grew out of a discussion on the slavery question. The negro fled, but was shortly after found near by, dead, with two bullet holes in his head.

From the General orders recently issued from the War Department, we condense the following: No. 324 extends the time for enlisting veteran volunteers to the 1st of December, 1863. The first instalment of bounty is increased to \$50, making the total payment on muster in \$75, and reducing the remainder of the bounty at the end of three years' service to forty dollars. No. 325 amends the Revised Army Regulations to allow \$30 instead of \$10 for the apprehension and delivery of deserters. This includes the remuneration for all expenses incurred in apprehending, securing, and delivering deserters. No. 326 calls special attention to the act for enrolling national forces, section 22 of which provides that courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave, to be reduced to the ranks to serve for three years or during the war.

NO NEGRO ENLISTMENTS IN KENTUCKY.—It will be seen from a special despatch on our first page, dated Washington, October 25, that the order relative to the enlistment of negro soldiers applies only to Missouri, Tennessee, Maryland, and Delaware.—Low Journal, October 27.

The 5th Ohio Cavalry on a Raid.—It interferes with a Rebel Election. From the Corinth Chanticleer, of the 16th, we learn that the 5th Ohio cavalry have been out on a raid Southward. That journal says:

"The 5th Ohio cavalry; under command of Colonel Heath, made a raid, last week, as far down as Guntown. Last Tuesday, 6th, was the general election day of the Rebels in Mississippi, and the guerrillas had flocked to the polls, at Baldwin, Major Ham having valiantly tendered the protection (?) of his command to defend the voters against the Yankees. But as soon as the rumor reached Baldwin that our forces were advancing, then commenced such a scattering and skedaddling as never was seen before! The polls were closed before a Yankee was seen; the judges ran off with the poll-books; the voters, like rabbits, sought refuge in the thickest brush, and in the van of all this frightened, fleeing flock, was Ham's valiant battalion of protectors! But flight did not save them, for the gallant Fifth horse pursued them for two days with unrelenting pertinacity, killing, wounding and scattering them in every direction, whenever they could be coaxed to make a stand and show fight, which was not indeed too often. Major Smith, of the 5th Ohio cavalry, induced Major Ham himself by the strongest motive ever held out to him to try the utmost speed of his horse, for the gallant Ohioan was after the Butternut militiaman with vengeful celerity, and would have left the Rebel Major a body for the unfortunate snapping of every cap on his pistol. However, the scout was highly creditable to the gallant officers and brave men of the Fifth horse, for they killed a brace of 'rebs,

wounded seven or eight, captured nine prisoners, and some twenty-five horses and mules."

A chaplain reading the Bible to the sick soldiers in one of the hospitals hit the story of Samson and the incident of slaying thousands of Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass, when he was suddenly interrupted by a wounded man apparently asleep, with the inquiry: "Who told that story?" "It is from the Bible," solemnly responded the chaplain.

"Well hang me if I did not think it was a dispatch, signed R. H. Milroy, Brig.-Gen. Commanding."

AMERICAN ICE IN INDIA.—And now that I have touched on America, let me record a few instances in connection with Americans in the old world, which I always look back upon with intense pleasure. It was on a fine warm morning at Calcutta—where the mornings, and the nights too, for that matter, are generally warm—in the spring of 1835, that my servant, Bapoo, rushed frantically into my bedroom and aroused me with the intelligence that a ship had arrived from America laden with burr-ice. I muttered a *pish!* and turned to sleep again. But Bapoo was inexorable. Did master want to lose the opportunity of getting ice for his wine and his butter? Other gentlemen were already on board and the ice would soon be gone. Suddenly I remembered reading that the Yankees were in the habit of sending ship loads of lake ice to Cuba. Was it possible that the spirit of enterprise had extended to the shipment of the article to India? Why not? Where were the limits to American enterprise and ingenuity? I sprang up, took my bath, dressed, rode down to the river's side and was promptly on board the Boston ship which Mr. Tudor had consigned to Calcutta. I soon learned all about it. This was the first experiment. All the ice sold well and people would take means to store it, any quantity could be exported to Calcutta.

Holding a prominent public position at the time, I at once went to Lord William Bentinck, the Governor General, held consultations with the Chamber of Commerce, and the result was that the thing was taken up earnestly. Ice houses were built—ice boxes in the mean while doing duty for them—a piece of plate presented to Mr. Rogers, the supercargo of the ship, and from that time to this the trade has gone on merrily enough. We made mistakes at first, and much wastage was the consequence. The stupid natives were not to be made to understand that ice would evaporate if exposed to the air. They thought, on the contrary, that if it were wrapped up in burlap the warmth of the covering would cause it to melt, and so they carried it open through the sun. If they took a lump in their hands they would let it drop, declaring it *burnt their fingers*. In our hospitals the American importations became real blessing in allaying inflammation and subduing irritation. Its effect was tried in a few cholera cases. The sufferers called for water to assuage their burning thirst, and because it proved a powerful and effectual tonic in one or two cases it was tried frequently—unluckily with an opposite effect. [Cor. Boston Journal.]

MARRIED.

In Danville, on Tuesday, 20th inst., by the Rev. B. M. Messick, Mr. Charles Rogers, of Perryville, Ky., to Mrs. Mary J. Wenz, of Danville. On the 14th inst., at the residence of William Nunn, Esq., near Millersburg, by the Rev. W. C. Dandy, Mr. Robt. L. Williams, of Jessamine county, to Miss Abbie G. McClure, daughter of James G. McClure, deceased, of Bourbon county.

DIED.

On the 18th instant, in Danville Ky., John TOURNAIS, Esq., in the 73rd year of his age. He was a native of Hanover county, Va., and raised in Kentucky at a time eminently favorable to the production of a manly and vigorous character. He was one of the oldest citizens of Danville, and had been identified with all its interests, actively and intimately, and no man shared more largely in the confidence and respect of the whole community.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Franklin Circuit Court. T. N. Lindsey, Trustee of E. W. Morgan, Plaintiff, vs. E. W. Morgan's Creditors, &c., Defendants. Petition in Equity. NOTICE is hereby given that I will hear proof of claims at my office, in the city of Frankfort, from this day until the 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864. Creditors who fail to present their claims within the time above specified will be barred. G. W. CRADDOCK, Commissioner.

Frankfort, Oct. 23, 1863-td.

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to the judgment of the Franklin Circuit Court, in the suit of Thomas N. Lindsey, trustee of E. W. Morgan, against E. W. Morgan's creditors and others, I will, on Monday, December 21st, 1863, (being County Court day,) sell to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in the city of Frankfort, the tract of land known as the Kentucky Military Institute, upon credits of six, twelve, and eighteen months, in equal installments. On the next day, THURSDAY, THE 22nd DAY OF DECEMBER, 1863, at said said Kentucky Military Institute, in the county of Franklin, in the State of Kentucky, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, a large lot of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting in part of SOFAS, OTTOMANS, CHAIRS, LOOKING-GLASSES, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, CARPETS, AND MATTING, BEDSTEADS, AND BEDDING. Much of the furniture is very elegant and costly. Also, a Chemical Laboratory, and Surveying and Philosophical Instruments, Carpenters Tools, and Farming Utensils. Also, a very valuable LIBRARY OF BOOKS, of from 1,200 to 1,800 volumes. I am authorized by the Court to sell any of the personal property at private sale, with the concurrence of the plaintiff, Thomas N. Lindsey. The sale of the personal estate will be on a credit of six months, and if I do not finish on the day last aforesaid, I will continue the sale from day to day, until the whole is completed. Bond, with approved security, having the force and effect of a sale bond, bearing interest from date, will, in every case, be required of the purchaser. G. W. CRADDOCK, Commissioner. October 23, 1863-td.

* Louisville Journal and Obit. & Rep. copy till day of sale, and send bills to Commissioner before sale.

Vacant Lot In South Frankfort FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the vacant lot in South Frankfort in the rear of my residence and opposite the corner of Rev. J. N. Norton's property, one and a half squares from the bridge. A good bargain will be given. Mrs. GEO. W. TRIPLETT. Frankfort, August 12th, 1863-td.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALDS. July 23-td&wtm.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

In accordance with the proclamation of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and in conformity with established precedent, and in obedience to the promptings of duty, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby appoint the LAST THURSDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of *thanksgiving and praise to ALMIGHTY God* for his abounding mercies to us during the year that is past.

He has blessed us with abundant harvests, and multiplied our flocks and herds. He has withheld "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and "the destruction that wasteth at noon-day," and given health to cheer the homes and make thankful the hearts of our people.

He has overwhelmed our enemies and enabled us to drive back from our borders the hordes who would waste and destroy our heritage of free government. Then let us thank Him in fullness of heart for all His manifold blessings and "loving kindness to usward," and, especially, for the crowning victories He has given our arms over the enemies of our free government, assuring our hopes of a preserved nationality.

Let us thank Him that our Christian civilization has been preserved, and the hope of free government confirmed to our children for coming generations, despite foreign envy and domestic treachery.

And, whilst our thanksgiving and praises go up for victories won, and for the strengthened hope of unity and peace being again restored over our bleeding country, let us not forget the widow and the orphan who mourn the husband and father—sleeping with our honored and heroic dead.

Let us, as a PEOPLE, confess our sinfulness, which has brought on us this great chastisement, and invoke His blessing, that the visitation of His anger may be removed, and that restored peace and unity, as the sunlight of His countenance, may again smile upon us.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,

I, the Governor, have hereunto caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of October, 1863 and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-td.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863-td.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863-td.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863-td.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky. Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1839 to 1863. August 12 1863-td.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature. Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863-td.

We are authorized to announce ABIJAH GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863-td.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. Aug. 17, 1863-td.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863-td.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN resumed its trips on its regular time, leaving Louisville at 4:20 p. m., on Saturday, October 24, 1863. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BULLITT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself CRAWFORD. He is about 17 or 18 years of age, weighs 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Mrs. Susan West, of Clarksville, Tennessee. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C. Oct. 23, 1863-td.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BULLITT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JORDAN. He is about 30 years of age, and weighs about 150 pounds. Says he belongs to Michael Gore, of Hardin county, Ky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C. Oct. 28, 1863-td.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

WILL BE OPENED IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., ON MONDAY, THE 28TH INST. Tuition, per school year, \$75. Fifty dollars in advance will be required, in consequence of heavy expenditures incurred by the teacher in a late purchase for educational purposes, and in order to meet the current expenses of his family. Sept. 4, 1863-td.

NEW CLOTHING STORE!!

A. BACKMANN, DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, COMMONWEALTH BUILDING.

I WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort, and vicinity, that I have opened a large and select stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which I will offer to the public at prices to suit the times. Call and examine my stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. I take pleasure in showing my goods to all who may wish to examine them. Oct. 21, 1863-td.

Medical Notice.

I HAVE associated DOCTOR WM. H. GARDINER with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. HUGH RODMAN. Frankfort, August 12, 1863-3m.

HOUSE AND LOT

For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal. A. G. GAMMACK. October 7th, 1863-td.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that, on the 5th day of October, 1863, Maj. A. G. WILKINS, of the 1st Regt. Kentucky Volunteers, was murdered by some unknown persons, in the county of Pendleton, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 20th day of October, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

Oct. 20, 1863-w&wtm.

Gen. Nelson's Funeral!

PERSONS having claims against the Committee of the General Assembly, on the occasion of the burial of Gen. Nelson, are requested to forward them to the undersigned, to the care of Col. A. G. Hodges, at Frankfort, on or before the 1st of December next.

JOHN W. FINNELL, For Committee.

Oct. 19, 1863.

*Observer, Journal, and Democrat copy 3 times each and charge Commonwealth.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50.00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Oct. 12, 1863-td.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863, (if not previously sold, I will expose for sale, to the highest bidder, MY FARM, situated near the Frankfort and Versailles turnpike, five and a half miles from the former, and eight and a half from the latter, to-wit:

CONTAINING ABOUT 350 ACRES, About 130 acres in heavy timber, well set in blue grass; the balance in cultivation; about 40 acres sown in white wheat. It has on it a BRICK HOUSE with eight rooms, besides kitchen and store room adjoining; two large cisterns, one at each end of the house; carriage and buggy house; fine barn; good spring house with room above; ice house that never fails to keep; stables; corn cribs; hemp house, &c.; the negro houses are brick. There is also a large peach, and a young apple orchard both in fine bearing order. The farm is splendidly watered with pond, pool, and never-failing springs; it is in the very highest state of cultivation and is admirably adapted as a stock farm; the fencing is in fine order and most of the gates are new.

At the same time, I offer for public sale the STOCK and CROPS on said farm. The Stock consists of good WORK HORSES, MARES, and COLTS; STOCK CATTLE; MILCH COWS; WORK OXEN; HOGS AND PIGS; SHEEP. The Crops consists of CORN; OATS; HAY; RYE, and HEMP. Also, FARMING UTENSILS; HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE.—The land will be sold as follows: one-third down, balance in twelve and eighteen months, with interest on date of sale; a lien will be retained on the land until all the purchase money is paid.

The stock, crop, &c., will be sold on a credit of three months, for all sums over \$10; that sum and under cash in hand. Notes with approved security, negotiable and payable at the Farmers Bank at Frankfort, Ky., must be given before the property is removed.

The farm will positively be offered first of all for sale.

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